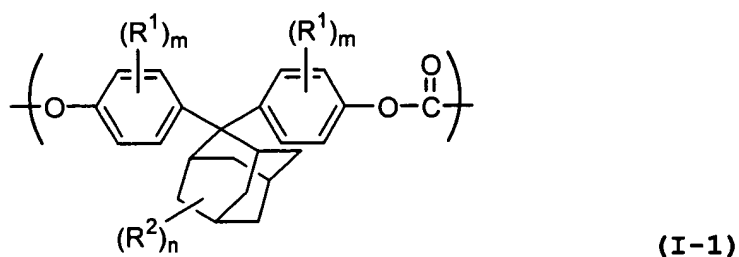


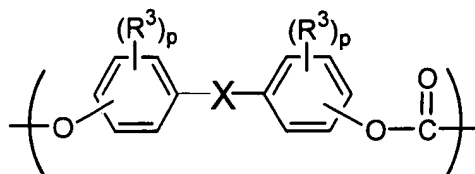
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IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously Presented) An aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a repetitive unit (I-1) represented by the following Formula (I-1):



(wherein R^1 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R^2 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; m represents an integer of 0 to 4; and n represents an integer of 0 to 14) and a repetitive unit (I-2) represented by the following Formula (I-2):

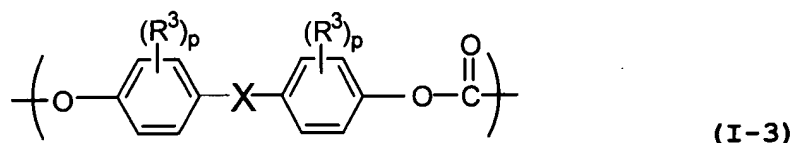


(I-2)

(wherein R^3 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; X represents a single bond, -O-, -CO-, -S-, -SO, -SO₂-, -C(R⁴R⁵)- (provided that R⁴ and R⁵ each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group, a 1,8-menthanediyl group, a 2,8-menthanediyl group, a substituted or non-substituted pyrazylidene group, a substituted or non-substituted arylene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or -C(CH₃)₂-ph-C(CH₃)₂- (provided that ph represents a phenylene group); and p represents an integer of 0 to 4) and in which the solution having a concentration of 0.5 g/deciliter using methylene chloride as a solvent has a reduced viscosity (η_{sp}/c) of 0.1 deciliter/g or more which is measured at 20°C.

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2. (Previously Presented) The aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1, wherein the repetitive unit (I-2) is represented by the following Formula (I-3):



wherein R^3 , X and p each represent the same as R^3 , X and p in Formula (I-2).

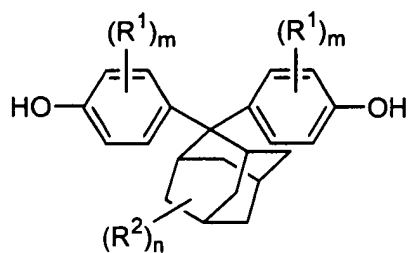
3. (Previously Presented) The aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1, wherein R^1 in Formula (I-1) is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

4. (Previously Presented) The aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1, wherein X in Formula (I-2) is $-\text{C}(\text{R}^4\text{R}^5)-$ (provided that R^4 and R^5 each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group.

5. (Previously Presented) A production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1,

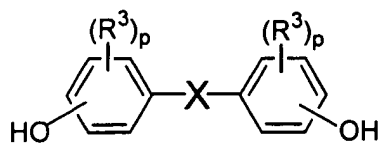
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characterized by reacting a 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)adamantane compound represented by the following Formula (I-4):



(I-4)

(wherein R^1 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R^2 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; m represents an integer of 0 to 4; and n represents an integer of 0 to 14) and divalent phenol represented by the following Formula (I-5):



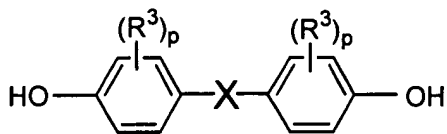
(I-5)

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(wherein R^3 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; X represents a single bond, -O-, -CO-, -S-, -SO, -SO₂-, -C(R⁴R⁵)- (provided that R⁴ and R⁵ each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group, a 1,8-menthanediyl group, a 2,8-menthanediyl group, a substituted or non-substituted pyrazylidene group, a substituted or non-substituted arylene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or -C(CH₃)₂-ph-C(CH₃)₂- (provided that ph represents a phenylene group); and p represents an integer of 0 to 4) with a carbonic ester-forming compound.

6. (Previously Presented) The production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 5, wherein a compound represented by the following Formula (I-6) is used as the divalent phenol:

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(I-6)

wherein R³, X and p each represent the same as R³, X and p in Formula (I-5).

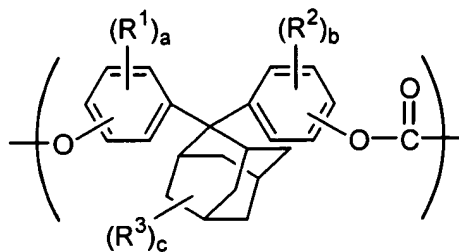
7. (Previously Presented) The production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 5, wherein the compound in which R¹ in Formula (I-4) is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms is used as the 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)adamantane compound.

8. (Previously Presented) The production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 5, wherein used as the divalent phenol is the compound in which X in Formula (I-5) is -C(R⁴R⁵)- (provided that R⁴ and R⁵ each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group.

9. to 20. (Canceled)

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21. (Previously Presented) An optical part-molding material comprising an aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a repetitive unit represented by the following Formula (III-1):



(III-1)

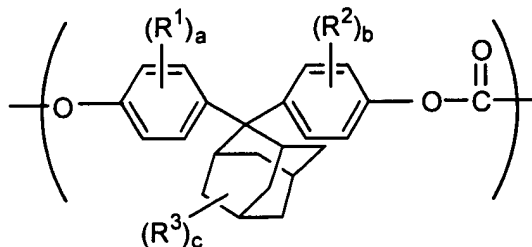
(wherein R^1 and R^2 each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R^3 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; a and b represent an integer of 0 to 4; and c represents an integer of 0 to 14) and in which the solution having a concentration of 0.5 g/deciliter using methylene chloride as a solvent has a

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reduced viscosity (η_{sp}/c) of 0.1 deciliter/g or more which is measured at 20°C.

22. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 21, wherein R^1 and R^2 in Formula (III-1) are alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

23. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material comprising the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 21, wherein the repetitive unit is represented by the following Formula (III-2):

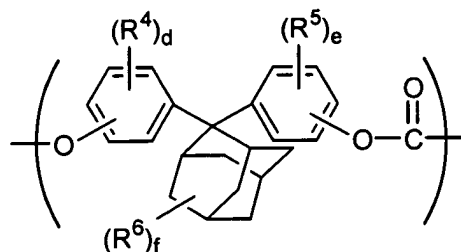


wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , a , b and c each represent the same as R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , a , b and c in Formula (III-1).

24. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 23, wherein R^1 and R^2 in Formula (III-2) are alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

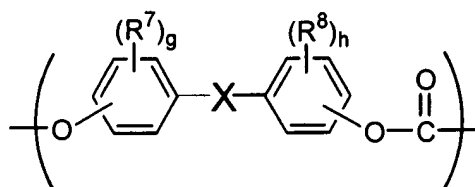
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25. (Previously Presented) An optical part-molding material comprising an aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a repetitive unit (III-1) represented by the following Formula (III-3):



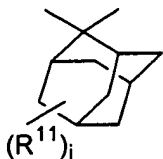
(wherein R^4 and R^5 each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R^6 represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; d and e represent an integer of 0 to 4; and f represents an integer of 0 to 14) and a repetitive unit (III-2) represented by the following Formula (III-4):

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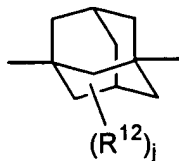


(III-4)

(wherein R^7 and R^8 each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; X represents a single bond, -O-, -CO-, -S-, -SO-, -SO₂-, -C(R^9R^{10})- (provided that R^9 and R^{10} each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group, a 1,8-menthanediyl group, a 2,8-menthanediyl group, a substituted or non-substituted pyrazylidene group, a substituted or non-substituted arylene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, -C(CH₃)₂-ph-C(CH₃)₂- (provided that ph represents a phenylene group) or the following Formula (III-5) or (III-6):



(III-5)



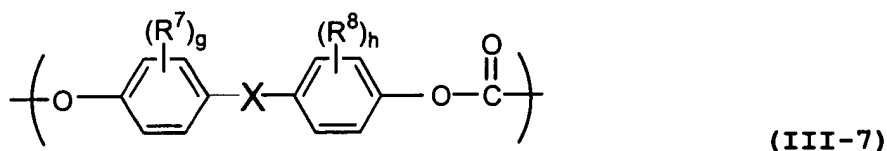
(III-6)

(wherein R^{11} and R^{12} each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and i and j each represent an integer of 0 to 14); and g and h each represent an integer of 0 to 4) and in which the solution having a concentration of 0.5 g/deciliter using methylene chloride as a solvent has a reduced viscosity (η_{sp}/c) of 0.1 deciliter/g or more which is measured at 20°C.

26. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 25, wherein R^4 and R^5 in Formula (III-3) are alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

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27. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 25, wherein the repetitive unit (III-2) is represented by the following Formula (III-7):



wherein R^7 , R^8 , X , g and h each represent the same as R^7 , R^8 , X , g and h in Formula (III-4).

28. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 25, wherein X in Formula (III-4) is $-\text{C}(\text{R}^9\text{R}^{10})-$ (provided that R^9 and R^{10} each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group.

29. (Previously Presented) An optical part prepared by molding the optical part-molding material as described in claim 21.